

(3) prohibition on financing of civil nuclear energy projects.

(c) **LIMITATION ON FUNDS FOR INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT.**—Not more than 50 percent of amounts made available for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for fiscal year 2021 or any fiscal year thereafter may be obligated or expended until the Secretary certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that the Bank—

(1) has rescinded any rule, regulation, policy, or guideline that restricts or prohibits, or would have the effect of restricting or prohibiting, the financing of any coal, oil, natural gas, or civil nuclear energy project; and

(2) has in effect a policy promoting the financing of coal, oil, natural gas, and civil nuclear energy projects.

(d) **PROMOTION OF FINANCING OF ENERGY PROJECTS.**—The Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Energy, the President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, the Chief Executive Officer of the United States International Development Finance Corporation, and the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, shall identify steps the United States can take to promote international financing of energy projects, including coal, oil, and natural gas projects, in order to help developing countries access affordable and reliable power.

(e) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the following:

(1) A list of all of the rules, regulations, policies, or guidelines of each covered international financial institution that would restrict, prohibit, or have the effect of restricting or prohibiting, the financing of coal, oil, natural gas, or civil nuclear energy projects.

(2) A detailed description of the efforts of the United States Executive Director of each such institution to eliminate those rules, regulations, policies, or guidelines.

(3) A description of the steps identified under subsection (d) and progress made in implementing those steps.

(f) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) **COVERED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.**—The term “covered international financial institution” means any of the following:

(A) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(B) The International Development Association.

(C) The International Finance Corporation.

(D) The International Monetary Fund.

(E) The Inter-American Development Bank.

(F) The Inter-American Investment Corporation.

(G) The North American Development Bank.

(H) The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(I) The African Development Bank.

(J) The African Development Fund.

(K) The Asian Development Bank.

(3) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Treasury.

SA 1525. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr.

SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title II of division C, add the following:

SEC. 3236. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON MODERNIZATION OF NUCLEAR TRIAD.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the modernization of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, ballistic missile submarines, and nuclear-capable heavy bomber aircraft is essential to the success of any arms control efforts with the People's Republic of China;

(2) the bipartisan consensus on the modernization of the nuclear triad was essential to the ratification of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed April 8, 2010, and entered into force February 5, 2011 (commonly known as the “New START Treaty”);

(3) continued support for modernization of the triad will be a necessary consideration during ratification of any future arms control treaty with the People's Republic of China; and

(4) the modernization of the United States nuclear triad is a critical priority as the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China continue to advance and modernize their nuclear forces.

(b) **STATEMENT OF POLICY.**—It is policy of the United States—

(1) to advance United States strategic defensive capabilities both quantitatively and qualitatively;

(2) to ensure the safety, reliability, and performance of United States nuclear forces; and

(3) to fully modernize the United States nuclear triad to ensure a credible deterrent.

SA 1526. Mr. BARRASSO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 3250 and insert the following:

SEC. 3250. ADDRESSING CHINA'S SOVEREIGN LENDING PRACTICES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Since 2005, the Government of China has expanded sovereign lending to governments in Latin America and the Caribbean with loans that are repaid or collateralized with natural resources or commodities.

(2) Several countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have received a significant amount of sovereign lending from the Gov-

ernment of China and are now facing challenges in repaying those loans.

(3) In 2009, the People's Republic of China became a member of the Inter-American Development Bank.

(4) Since it was established in 1959, the Inter-American Development Bank has completed a total of nine capital increases.

(5) The ninth capital increase occurred in March 2010, resulting in an increase of \$70,000,000,000 of total capital, the largest capital increase in the Bank's history.

(6) The United States Congress has never authorized and appropriated a capital increase for the Inter-American Development Bank before the formal completion of the review of the capital needs of the Bank and negotiations on the capital increase.

(7) In March 2021, the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank approved a resolution authorizing the analytical work required to consider a potential capital increase.

(8) At the meeting, President Claver-Carone outlined how the Inter-American Development Bank Group in 2020 reached historic financing levels of nearly \$24,000,000,000 for governments and firms in the region in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Government of China's predatory economic practices and sovereign lending practices in Latin America and the Caribbean negatively influence United States national interests in the Western Hemisphere;

(2) the Inter-American Development Bank, the premier multilateral development bank dedicated to the Western Hemisphere, should play a significant role supporting the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in achieving sustainable and serviceable debt structures; and

(3) the United States should work with the Inter-American Development Bank to strengthen the Bank's ability to help the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean achieve lasting economic development and debt restructuring.

(c) **ADDRESSING CHINA'S SOVEREIGN LENDING IN THE AMERICAS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury and the United States Executive Director to the Inter-American Development Bank shall use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States—

(1) to advance efforts by the Bank to help countries restructure debt resulting from sovereign lending by the Government of China in order to achieve sustainable and serviceable debt structures; and

(2) to establish appropriate safeguards and transparency and conditionality measures to protect debt-vulnerable member countries of the Inter-American Development Bank that borrow from the Bank for the purposes of restructuring Chinese bilateral debt held by such countries and preventing such countries from incurring subsequent Chinese bilateral debt.

(d) **BRIEFINGS.**—

(1) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the President shall provide to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a briefing detailing efforts to carry out subsection (c).

(2) **PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE AND SERVICEABLE DEBT STRUCTURES.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter for a period of 3 years, the President shall provide to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives a briefing on efforts by the

Bank to support countries in Latin America and the Caribbean in their efforts to achieve sustainable and serviceable debt structures.

(e) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to Congress a report about the reform priorities of the United States at the Inter-American Development Bank, the economic development needs of Latin America and the Caribbean, and the capital needs of the Bank as part of the strategy of the United States to advance economic development efforts in Latin America and the Caribbean during the 10 years after such date of enactment.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall—

(A) list the critical development needs of Latin America and the Caribbean;

(B) assess the adequacy of the current capital of the Inter-American Development Bank;

(C) outline the reform priorities of the United States for the Bank;

(D) describe the role the Bank plays in the broader United States strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean;

(E) describe the extent to which the Bank has visibility and transparency on the bilateral loans the Government of China has made in Latin America and the Caribbean;

(F) identify the extent to which China's bilateral programs are coordinated with Bank projects; and

(G) assess the challenges posed by China's dual role as a bilateral lender in Latin America and the Caribbean and a member of the Bank.

SA 1527. Ms. CANTWELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 304, line 18, strike “3” and insert “4”.

SA 1528. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 304, line 21, strike “2” and insert “3”.

SA 1529. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. SASSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional

technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2102(b), at the end add the following:

(7) Consistent with the mission and operations of the Foundation and to the extent possible—

(A) advancing federally funded research and development that promotes democratic values and procedures, including with respect to privacy, civil liberties, civil rights, information security, fairness, nondiscrimination, transparency, the rule of law, auditability, and accountability;

(B) studying the consequences for such values of federally funded research and development in the key technology focus areas; and

(C) assessing the ethical, social, and legal implications of such research and development.

In section 2102, strike subsection (d) and insert the following:

(d) ASSISTANT DIRECTORS.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Director shall appoint Assistant Directors for the Directorate, in the same manner as other Assistant Directors of the Foundation are appointed.

(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—Each Assistant Director for the Directorate shall be an individual, who by reason of professional background and experience, is specially qualified to advise the Foundation on all matters pertaining to research, development, and commercialization at the Foundation, including partnerships with the private sector and other users of Foundation funded research.

(3) ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR TECHNOLOGY AND DEMOCRACY.—The Assistant Directors appointed under paragraph (1) shall include an Assistant Director for Technology and Democracy. Such Assistant Director shall report to the Deputy Director of the Foundation and shall be responsible for—

(A) ensuring that research and development supported by the Directorate assesses—

(i) potential consequences of such research and development for democratic values and procedures, including with respect to privacy, civil liberties, civil rights, information security, fairness, nondiscrimination, transparency, the rule of law, auditability, and accountability; and

(ii) any ethical, social, and legal implications of such research and development; and

(B) integrating, where appropriate and practicable, a respect for democratic values and procedures in the full lifecycle of research and development supported by the Directorate.

On page 257, between lines 21 and 22, insert the following:

“(iv) to promote, to the extent possible, responsible research, development, and application of emerging technologies that is consistent with democratic values and procedures, including with respect to privacy, civil liberties, civil rights, information security, fairness, nondiscrimination, transparency, the rule of law, auditability, and accountability; and

“(v) to support research, analysis, and expert guidance for Federal, State, and local policymakers on the ethical, social, and legal implications of emerging technologies, including such implications for democratic values and procedures; and”.

In title V of division B, at the end add the following:

SEC. 25. EMERGING TECHNOLOGY LEADS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each Federal agency substantially engaged in the development, application, or oversight of emerging technologies shall appoint a full-time, senior-level employee as an emerging technology lead who will drive the responsible use of emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, provide expertise on responsible policies and practices, lead interagency coordination, and shape procurement policies.

(b) INFORMING CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall inform Congress of each Federal agency in which a full-time, senior-level employee has been appointed as an emerging technology lead under subsection (a) and provide Congress with a description of the authorities and responsibilities of the employees so appointed.

SA 1530. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. SASSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V of division B, add the following:

SEC. 25. TASK FORCE ON ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall appoint a task force to assess the privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties implications of artificial intelligence (referred to in this section as the “AI Task Force”).

(b) MEMBERSHIP OF TASK FORCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The AI Task Force shall include—

(A) the Attorney General or his or her designee;

(B) the Director of the Office of Management and Budget or his or her designee;

(C) the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology or his or her designee;

(D) the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy or his or her designee;

(E) the Deputy Director for Technology at the National Science and Technology Foundation;

(F) the Comptroller General or his or her designee;

(G) the Inspectors General for the following agencies—

(i) the Department of State;

(ii) the Department of the Treasury;

(iii) the Department of Defense;

(iv) the Department of Justice;

(v) the Department of Health and Human Services;

(vi) the Department of Homeland Security;

(vii) the Department of Commerce;

(viii) the Department of Labor;

(ix) the Department of Education; and

(x) the Office of the Director of National Intelligence;

(H) the chief privacy and civil liberties officers of each agency described in subparagraph (G);

(I) the Chair of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board;